THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1797. [N° 1814.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ANY Person who wishes to let Part of a convenient House, pleasantly situated, for a small Family, to be entered upon next Spring, may hear of a Tenant, by inquiring of the Printer.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 220 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Rims and Covers, in the Imitation of Pine,
Deep Dishes, of Taste,
Very Large Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on HOLMES's *Wharf, by Wholesale and Retail,*

Jamaica Spirits, 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix RUM, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of first Quality Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, Half Ditto, or Dozen Pound,
GREEN TEA, by the Chest, or Dozen Pounds.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harness complete—will be sold for Cash, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.

BAR-IRON, and Raven's DUCK,

A new Vessel of 60 Tons Burthen, will be launched in about 10 Days, suitable for a Packet.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different parts of this Town.

He gives the highest Price for Hogshead HOOPS, in Cash.

N B. He has for Sale, about 130 Barrels of MEN-HADEN FISH.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also Superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

INASMUCH as the government has been frequently reproached, in certain newspapers, for basely submitting to the vile treatment of Captain Jessup, by Capt. Pigot, commanding a British ship of war in the West-Indies, I have made what inquiry I could into this business since I have been in this city (for I felt the indignity and reproach becoming an American) and I find, much to the honour of the British minister here, that as soon as the account of that transaction was published in one of the newspapers, on that subject [illegible], he made a representation of the above to his government, who have readily promised that justice shall be rendered, on the facts being fully ascertained. And further, by inquiry at the office of State, if any statement or evidence had been furnished by Capt. Jessup, or any person in his behalf, by which our government could found a complaint for such villainous treatment (as Capt. Jessup I have no doubt received) I was informed that they had heard that Capt. Jessup has some time since been at New-York, and that they had been expecting to have received from him the necessary proofs; but not a syllable from him, or any other person, had been received there on the subject.—I will further add, it has been reported, (with what truth I will leave to every one to determine from the circumstances) that a compromise, for some consideration, had taken place between the two Captains; and I confess Capt. Jessup's silence, after receiving so severe and as I presume outrageous chastisement, creates a strong suspicion, that something has hushed him.—Under this view of the circumstances in this case, and I am persuaded in every other which is made the constant theme of abusing our government by our disorganizers for tamely submitting to British insolence, an investigation would prove to be equally groundless, if not malicious. Would not such declaimers evidence their attachment, more to their country's honor and interest, if they were alike watchful in criminating the abuses we are continually receiving, from another foreign nation?

To undeceive the public, I have made this communication, which by inquiry will be found to be the

TRUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

It is with more than common satisfaction we record instances of benevolence, which arise from the pure source of philanthropy in young minds. To relieve distress from the impulse of the moment, when the feelings are interested, and strong emotions awakened by the recital or view of [illegible], is [illegible] but to seek occasions of [illegible] to explore the habitation of misery, to wipe the tear from the eye of suffering indigence, and to soothe misfortune by personally administering relief, is Charity in her brightest form. We are happy to hear testimony, that there are many such in this city, who, "*do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.*" At this season, it is the almost custom of the unmarried Female FRIENDS to celebrate the Christian's festival, by acts of kindness to their distressed brethren. Not confining their deeds of mercy to sects, the sons and daughters of calamity, whatever the *garb or colour* need no other recommendation than *necessity* to insure *relief*.—In their errand of mercy this year, they found the most afflictive and accumulated distress, amongst the *Irish Emigrants* and the *French Negroes*; and it may not perhaps be unworthy of public attention, to inquire how these people are generally supported—and whether many acts of depredation, and many scenes of horror, which have occurred in this and neighbouring States, may not, in some degree, be traced to the extreme poverty of this distressed class of people; for, where there is no hope, there can be but little exertion, and it requires something more than common abilities and information, to struggle against the accumulated miseries of Poverty, Sickness, and Contempt! For it is alas, too plain a *fact*, that the latter of these unfortunate People are but too apt to be considered as of a different species; because it has pleased that Being, whose whole creation is multiplying and endless variety, to stamp these his creatures with a colour less pleasing to the eye, than other beneficiaries of his bounty can boast. Children of Humanity! they are still your brethren.—Though Ignorance may have benumbed their faculties, and poverty hardened their feelings, yet, consider, they are equally with yourselves subject to all the maladies and shocks *that flesh is heir to*, and deserve commiseration and relief.

January 10.

The brig William, Capt. Benjamin Henderson, belonging to Mr. William Gray, jun. of Salem, Massachusetts. On a voyage from Point-a-Petre, she was captured by the privateer Prince William Henry, and carried to St. Kitts, where some French property she had on board was taken out and condemned. After her departure from St. Kitts, she was met with on the 19th of October, 1796, by the French privateer Citizen Genet, which had left Philadelphia ten days before. The privateer obliged Captain Henderson to hoist out his boat and bring his papers on board, which being done, he was asked to whom the French sugar on board belonged? He replied to William Gray of Salem—upon which the person who asked the question, and who he understood was the French Captain, called him a damned lyer, and walking forward spoke to the men: Five sailors immediately advanced, took Capt. H. by the collar, dragged him to one of the guns, where they held him, one his trowsers behind, and beat him with 20 lashes on the bare flesh, until he was black and blue. On explaining on this extraordinary treatment of a neutral vessel, he was told, *that the Americans were a parcel of damned rascals, and did not deserve better treatment.*—On Capt. Henderson being [illegible] six French sailors were sent with him on board the William, these immediately fell to ransacking the vessel, and plundered from her, in cash and goods, to the amount of about 350l. Before she was dismissed, however, four Bermudian sailors, who were prisoners on board the privateer, were put on board her, although Capt. Henderson urged he had scarcely provisions enough for his own crew. The consequence was, that Capt. Henderson was under the necessity of retrenching the allowance of all the ship's company, himself included.

The foregoing is presented to the public as an accurate statement. The occurrence is known to many; and Mr. Gray is now in possession of authentic proofs to support it.

Within the last twelve months, there has been established in this city, a most curious and extensively useful manufactory, in which the spinning and weaving of hemp, flax, and tow, are performed by means of machinery, the whole being carried on by a main wheel, requiring no other manual labour than that of a few boys.—On Tuesday last agreeable to invitation, the PRESIDENT of the United States, several members of Congress, and other gentlemen, paid a visit to this manufactory, and shewed themselves in the highest degree pleased with the ingenuity and novelty of it; the President in particular, expressed a high opinion of the merit of the patentee, Mr. Davenport, and an earnest wish that a work so honourable to the infant manufactures of America, might soon be introduced into different parts of the Union. We understand it is a part of the plan of the patentee to construct, and deliver to order, the machinery employed in this manufactory, in any part of the United States.

An accurate observer, by means of a stop watch, ascertained the number of feet of thread spun by one boy in a day (or ten hours) which was the extraordinary quantity of 192,000 feet, which consumed from 20 to 40 lbs. of flax or hemp, according to the fineness of the thread.—A boy can also weave from 25 to 30 yards of fine cloth in a day.

Mr. Davenport calls his manufactory "the Globe-Mills." It is situate at the north termination of Second-street. Specimens of the spinning and weaving are lodged in Peale's Museum for public inspection.

NEW-JERSEY, January 3.

From the STATE GAZETTE.

The freedom that men claim for themselves, they are always willing to grant to others, and the principle which inspires the wish of independence produces the exercise of oppression.

BROWN on EQUALITY.

The City of Philadelphia exhibits at this time a phenomenon that may exercise the faculties of the Divine, the Civilian and the Philosopher. A negro man, in full health, and in the prime of life, by a gradual progress in a series of four years, has become nearly white—as the black recedes, the white advances—the curled wool has fallen off his head and is succeeded by silver locks.

The Divine who has learned of his master to "do unto all men, as ye would they should do unto you"—will adore the goodness of Providence in thus evincing to the sons of men the futility of their distinction respecting colour, and the variety of the declaration that "all souls are mine."

The Civilian will be puzzled where to place the man, for altho' in the hour of danger and distress, Congress, in a solemn appeal to the Author of their being, declared all men to be equal, yet, by a subsequent act, they have attached the right of citizenship to those of a fair complection. This man then, at a former period of his life, could not have enjoyed the rights of a citizen.—And should one of the lords of the creation, a Virginia slave-holder, by the same omnipotent power, be turned black, would he lose thereby his right of a citizen.

The Philosopher will find his doctrine of causes and effects and fitness of things, broke in upon—a miracle he cannot admit, because it is a violation of the laws of nature, tho' he does not know what the laws of nature are?—his only resource will be to reject the evidence of his senses, and to disbelieve the whole.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Mr. Howard, of New-Jersey, has addressed the Mayor and Corporation of this city, in the Daily Advertiser of this morning, on the subject of the late fires, and on a better method of extinguishing them, than has been hitherto practised in America.—In this letter he strongly recommends the use of floating engines, and says two of them would be sufficient for the purpose, which may be brought from London, and here fixt in proper barges; the cost, he will answer, will not be more than 800l. price per mooring should be laid down for them, one opposite the Fly Market, in the East River, the other opposite the North River, they then will be ready to move to any part where the fire should break out, and in that situation they will be able with the assistance of leather pipes of sufficient length, to meet and jointly play to the top of any house in William-street.—Strange as this may appear, the fact may be depended upon. He has seen them play to the top of a house, at as great a distance; but if the fire should break out near the water side, as was the case at Murray's wharf, the whole block of houses would have been saved, as they would have discharged more than a ton of water in a minute.—You will want no buckets; nor need you fear the want of water, as long as there is any in the river.

HALIFAX, December 24.

Last evening the ship Prince Edward, Capt. Wills, arrived here from London—30 days from the Downs. By this ship we have received London papers to the 15th ult.

PARIS, November 11.

Extract of a letter from the commandant at Toulon, to the minister of the marine and the colonies.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I GIVE you an account, that there are arrived in our harbour the day before yesterday, a Leghorn ship, having on board 146 French prisoners from Corsica, from whence they set out on the 23d of last month. They relate, that at their departure from Bastia, the Corsicans were generally in a state of insurrection against the English, and that they had got possession of the Viceroy and the principal chiefs; that the English had been enabled to retire on board two of their ships which were at Bastia, where they embarked all the emigrants, and those who were in apprehension of the arrival of the French; that the Viceroy was, by capitulation, to remain as a hostage, with the Corsicans, until the arrival of General Gentili, whom they had sent for from Leghorn.

"Two other Leghorn ships arrived last night having on board 200 other prisoners, who confirm the above account.

(Signed) Vice-Admiral THEVENARD."

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Application is about to be made to the Crown by the University of Cambridge, for a Charter to incorporate a new College to be founded agreeable to the will of the late Mr. Downing, who left 4,500l. per annum for the purpose of its endowments.

Canterbury was thrown into a terrible alarm on Monday. Advices were received there, that the French had landed at Folkstone and in consequence 5000 men were instantly collected under arms, and the streets were crowded with men, women and children, quaking at the thought of the guillotine!

November 14.

Despatches have been received by Government from Gibraltar, which state, that on the evening of the 17th of October, the Spanish batteries, consisting of 350 pieces of heavy artillery were expected to commence playing against the fortress, which, however, was in so excellent a state of defence, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained for its safety.

An army of 18,000 Spaniards will, it is said, co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

It is said Lord Malmesbury has sent two couriers, with important despatches from the Emperor.

A passenger in the Prince Edward saw a London paper at Deal, of the 18th ult. A paragraph in which stated, that 80 000 troops and 18 ships of the line were lying at Brest, preparatory, to an invasion of Great-Britain, should the negociation fail.

One officer and nineteen privates, being all that remain of the 22d regiment, on Tuesday last arrived at Colchester from the West Indies. This regiment sailed with Admiral Christian, at the close of the last year, nine hundred strong. The melancholy fate it has experienced, chiefly arose from the yellow fever.

Capt. Crease, of the Jane packet, arrived at Plymouth, mentions, that the Spaniards, had assembled an army of 16 000 men, at Badozas, on the frontiers of Portugal; to oppose which, the Portuguese had assembled 5000 men, and were raising a large army. Every preparation was making to oppose the Spaniards by sea and land. Booms were throwing across the harbour of Lisbon when Capt. Crease left it. All the gentlemen of the British factory were prepared to leave Lisbon.

The Island of Minorca is reported to be taken by Sir John Jarvis's fleet, assisted by the troops from Corsica.

Col. Phipps announced in the House of Commons a few days since, the pleasing intelligence that the fatality among our troops in the Island of St. Domingo, has entirely subsided, and that on the 2d ult. there were 18,000 effective troops in the British possessions in the West-Indies.

The farmers on the sea coast of Dorsetshire, have been requested by Government, to fix on proper places to drive their stock to, in case an invasion should be attempted.

From Leipsic, October 14, we learn, "the report of a speedy peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, becomes daily more prevalent; and there is a good reason to suppose, that the Prussian Cabinet will take an active share in those important negociations."

Letters from Tyrol, of October 27, say "the French are still masters of the Southren parts of this country."

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 5.

The following Resolutions have passed—57 to 27.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to give information to the several States who were by the Commissioners appointed to settle accounts between the United States and the individual States, found indebted to the United States, of the several sums in which they were found to indebted, accompanying such information with a statement of interest from the last day of December 1789 to the 1st day of January 1795, calculated on the same principles on which interest has been allowed, and *either funded* or paid on the correspondent sums for which the United States were found, by the said commissioners, indebted to certain States; and with an earnest request that they will cause provision to be made, as speedily as may be, for paying the said sums, respectively for which they were found indebted by the said Commissioners, with interest into the Treasury of the United States.

"Resolved, that payment of the said sums, respectively found due from the said States, *by the said commissioners, with interest thereon at 4 per cent per ann. from the last day of December 1789 to the first day of January 1795*, may be received in any of the 6, 3 per cent stock, or deferred stock of the United States, in the same proportions as the United States have paid and borrowed for the correspondent sums in which they were found indebted to certain States, by the report of the said commissioners."

Mr. Malbone presented a petition from John Robinson of Newport, merchant, praying for the remission of a penalty incurred on account of due form not being observed in the registering of the ship William, of Charleston.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. Smith, laid the following resolution on the table:

"*Resolved*, that the 3d clause of the 1st section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, ought to be amended in such a manner as that the Electors of the President and Vice-President, be directed to *designate* whom they vote for as President, and whom they vote for as Vice-President; and the said amendment be proposed to the different State Legislatures for their concurrence, in order that it may become a part of the Constitution of the United States."

This Resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr Malbone moved, that the report of the committee of claims of last session, on the petition of Samuel Fuller and others, be recommitted to the committee of claims. Agreed.

Monday, January 9.

The Committee on the augmentation of salaries, reported in its favor, which was read and is to be taken up in Committee of the Whole on Thursday.

A message was received from the President—which the Speaker declared to be confidential. The Gallaries were cleared for a short time.

John Nicholson, of *Philadelphia*, and the proprietors of the glass manufactory at *Boston*, petitioned for encouragement to their manufactories, by additional duty on glass imported. The committee reported it as their opinion that the high price of labor, which time only could cure, was a greater obstacle to their manufacture than the duty, and that therefore the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

On motion of Mr. Madison the house went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary at war, on the petition of M. Pontz, secretary and aid de camp to major-general La Fayette. The report was in his favor.

It appears that M. Pontz followed the example of Gen. La Fayette, in declining to receive any pay for his services in the course of the late war; but like the Gen. having been overtaken by misfortune, he calls upon the equity and generosity of the American nation to afford him relief, in the same manner as they had, unasked, requited, the services of Gen. La Fayette.

Messrs. Coit, Thatcher, and Kitchell, were opposed to the allowing of compensation to this gentleman, alledging that his claim stood upon the same ground with the claims of many other deserving men whose demands had been barred by the statute of limitation.

Messrs. Madison, W. Lyman, Swanwick, Dayton, and Murray, supported the cause of M. Pontz. They urged it as a singular case. It was asserted that M. La Fayette and his family were the only persons who had served in the war, with a previous profession that they would receive no pay. They denied that it was a claim of justice; in that case, they allowed the statute of limitation would have barred it: It was a claim upon the equity and generosity of the nation. This gentleman, like his master, they said, had been overtaken by misfortune, and to refuse to afford him that relief which justice must have paid him had he asked it at an earlier day, would be derogatory to the honor of the nation. It was remarked by Mr. Swanwick, that such conduct was also impolitic, since it would discourage any foreigner from entering into our service in future, and we did not know how good such assistance might be valuable.

There is not, said Mr. Murray, a farmer in the United States, who would not approve the affording of relief in this case; for said he, who among them, if a young man, fond of agriculture, would serve him faithfully for a year, and at the end of that period, wishing to pursue his inquiries into distant lands, should leave him, but decline to be paid for his services because he did not want the money, would, if that same young man should return in a few years in distress and ask of his equity and generosity, what, before he could have claimed of his justice, turn a deaf ear to him and say, "I owe you nothing;—since you did not receive your due when you might have had it, I cannot now listen to your distress." He believed no one would be found to do this.

After considerable debate, the question was carried for making provision by law to settle the claim, the committee rose, the house confirmed the resolution, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 10.

A report was given in by Mr. Thatcher, and from the committee on the post office and roads, of a bill in addition to the post-office act, enumerates a great number of additional roads that wanted. Mr. Thatcher moved, that this bill shoul read a second time, in order to be referred to a com tee of the whole house on Monday next, which was d Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderson said that he had a resolution to p pose. As direct taxes on landed property were abou be laid, and as they should be avoided as much as long as possible, if any indirect taxes could be found with for a committee to be appointed to inquire a report on the propriety of laying taxes on all theatri exhibitions, and to inquire whether any, and if any, w articles of foreign growth, or manufactures imported to the United States, or of articles manufactured or u in the United States, will admit of an additional du and to report thereon.

BASSATERRE (*St. Kitts*) Dec. 6.

On the 23d ult. a despatch-boat arrived here fro Anguilla, giving an account of an attack having bee made on that Island by a French frigate and a brig, o board of which were a number of troops. At the tim of the arrival of the boat, none of his Majesty's ship were at the Island: on the 25th, his Majesty's frigat Lapwing, Capt. Barton, arrived, and sailed the sam evening for Anguilla, taking on board the master of the boat as a Pilot.—The wind being far to the northward, she did not reach Anguilla 'till late at night on the 26th. —Signal having been made at St. Martin's of the Lapwing's approach, the troops were all embarked, after having burnt the town, murdered numbers of the inhabitants, and loaded their vessels with the plunder. At one in the morning of the 27th: the Lapwing ran within pistol shot of the frigate and brig, which were endeavouring to make their escape at the mouth of the harbour, when an action commenced, which continued one hour and twenty-five minutes. Favoured by the darkness of the night, the French frigate made her escape through a narrow channel, between a small Island and Anguilla; —the Lapwing having had her pilot killed on the first broadside, would not venture through. At day break both vessels were seen at anchor near St. Martin's—on the Lapwing's approach, the brig attempting to warp to the frigate which had her rigging much cut, was fired on so heavily by the Lapwing, that she was destroyed, and most of the sailors and soldiers were drowned: The frigate, after one broadside from the Lapwing, struck her colours, and proved to be the Decius, of 26 guns. The brig mounted three 24 pounders. There were 228 soldiers killed and wounded on board the Decius; 189 made prisoners. She was so much damaged in the action, having nine shot holes through the bottom, that after keeping possession of her for two days, Capt. Barton finding it impossible to get her into port from her leaky condition; and two French frigates of 44 guns each, being in chase of him, about 8 miles to leeward, after taking out all the prisoners, the Decius was blown up, and all the plunder consigned to the deep. The Lapwing arrived in this Road the night after, having no other man killed in the action but the pilot.

It is to be regretted, that the Lapwing did not arrive at Anguilla in time to frustrate the designs of the French, and prevent the depredations committed; but we believe there never was a case, where an expedition was so completely destroyed, and the hopes of an hostile pillager so entirely blasted, as in this. The gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Barton, and his brave crew, are so manifest, that the bare narrative of facts do them so much honour, as to render unnecessary any encomiums.

CHARLESTON, January 7.

Capt. Smith in the ship Omar, from the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage here touched at the Island of Ascension, where the following intelligence was communicated to him in writing:

"All the settlements of the Dutch, in India, are given up to the English, as well on the East as on the West side, except Macassar and the Island of Java. That Banda was given up, was the last news we heard before we left Batavia, which was on the 22th of June, 1796. The inhabitants of Batavia expected the English at the island of Java in the month of August. The representative of the Prince of Orange, who in that character has the chief command of the Dutch settlements in India, was informed by the English, when they went through the Straits of Balic to the Molucca Islands, that they would visit Java, at that time. This gives great uneasiness to the inhabitants. The old general, and his son the director, were busy in making preparations to receive them. The soldiers, who formerly wore a blue uniform with white lappels and a white feather, were a few days before our departure dressed in blue and orange, and wore an orange coloured feather.

"The Governor of Molucca sold 200 Seapoys and 280 Hanoverians, together with two frigates, to clear himself of a debt he owed of 300,000 rix dollars. In the Molucca Islands every thing is carried on in the same way, owing to the conduct of the new governor of Amboyna, Mr. Cornabe, who was formerly at Tinnate.

"The representative of the Prince of Orange, who commands a great parcel of rascals and vagabonds, principally great ones, intends to call upon the gentlemen in the service of the company to deliver up to the English 200 millions of Dutch money, which will be rated at 150 millions, they will have a particular interest in doing this, as it will be the means of clearing them from the bankruptcy they are in to their masters.

VAN COL,
Citizen of Rotterdam in Holland.

Island Ascension, 16th Sept. 1796."

BALTIMORE, January 3.

We congratulate our readers on the strikingly splended appearance of our new city, the two preceding evenings. The lamps with which our streets are lighted, appear to be a considerable improvement on those we have generally seen—the reflectors with which they are furnished, cast out great light. Although these dazzling ornaments are not planted so thick as in Philadelphia, yet it must be confessed, from their evidently superior excellence, that our streets are much better lighted—so that in future we shall hear of no more complaints of dislocated necks or broken bones, on the score of darkness. The birth of a

w year, a new city, and new light, is a novelty indeed, d cannot, to our city, fail to be matter of much joy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

fterday the Senate of this Commonwealth waited on the Prefident of the United States and prefented to him the following Addrefs:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Prefident of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

YOUR late addrefs to the people of the United States, ill it awakens every fentiment of gratitude, deeply /As our feelings with regret.

The friendly counfel you have offered to your fellow-ens, to induce them to adhere ftedfaftly to their pre- union; to repreſs the ſpirit of party: to cherifh re- on, knowledge, and public credit; and to maintain a paſſionate and impartial, though amicable diſpoſition ards foreign nations, meets with our warmeſt approbation. In your forcible expoſition of the dangers which ult to their freedom, ſafety and proſperity, from reſult to their freedom, ſafety and proſperity, from reſpection of thoſe ſalutary maxims, we recognize that diſcernment of the real intereſt of our country, and firm adherence to the principles of true patriotiſm, have always diſtinguiſhed your public conduct. fellow-citizens, ſenſible that with your meaſures deareſt intereſts were intimately connected, have ded them with anxious attention; they have beheld under the auſpices of Divine Providence, leading armies to victory, and guiding their councils to perity and peace; nor has the cloſeſt examination of conduct produced any other effect, than to ſtrengthheir reliance on your wiſdom and virtue.

The various teſtimonials of attachment, which you received from the people of the United States, muſt fully convinced you, that thoſe ſentiments of friendſhip towards them, which are ſo feelingly expreſſed in addreſs, are reciprocated by correſponding ſentiments ſtheir part. The ſignal inſtance of ſteady approbation, h which they have ſupported your adminiſtration, and ſucceſs which has attended it, have exhibited to the ld a ſtriking proof, that the moſt effectual method of ring the confidence, and accompliſhing the welfare of an enlightened nation, is, to purſue, with undeviating nels, a policy founded on the pureſt integrity.

The ſatisfaction we have derived from your ſalutary munications, is greatly alloyed by the information ch has accompanied them, that we are ſo ſoon to be rived of thoſe faithful ſervices from which ſuch imtant benefits have reſulted to this in common with the r ſtates. We are, at the ſame time, compelled to al- to the juſtice of your claim to that repoſe in the ing of your days, which has been ſo long ſacrificed e voice and intereſts of your country.

ou will carry with you into retirement, the ſolid enent ariſing from the applauſe of your grateful country, the conſciouſneſs of a life devoted to virtue and pubtivity. In addition to theſe ſources of happineſs, you long enjoy the bleſſings of health; may you ly partake of that national felicity, to the eſtabliſhment hich you have ſo eminently contributed; and may ſucceſſors in office, be influenced by your example, eir efforts to promote the peace, ſafety, and dignity e United States. Signed by order,

ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

which the Prefident returned the following Anſwer:

To the SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

RECEIVE with great pleaſure the expreſſions of approbation of my public ſervices. The general ke of ſatisfaction, and the various teſtimonies of ſelect diſcerning bodies of men among my fellow-citizens, ting my public conduct, while they have ſtimulated exertions to be uſeful to my country, the ſole object l my aims and wiſhes, have alſo enforced the juſteſt our remark, "that the moſt effectual method of ſe- g the confidence, and accompliſhing the welfare of lightened nation, is to purſue with undeviating firm a policy founded in pure integrity." And I ſhall rdoned when I add, that conſcious integrity has my unceaſing ſupport, and while it gave me con- ce in the meaſures I purſued, the belief of it, by ac- ng to me the confidence of my fellow-citizens, enhe ſucceſs which they have had. This conſciouſwill accompany me in my retirement: Without it, applauſes could be viewed only as proofs of public and felt as the upbraiding of perſonal demerit. In tirement, to behold the national felicity, will be y to partake in it; and if with this felicity I enjoy , which you kindly wiſh me, my hopes in this will be conſummated.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

mmodore Barney, of the Meduſa frigate, arrived in ity laſt Tueſday, from Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

he following is a ſtatement of the number of buildin the city of Albany, viz.

701 dwelling-houſes,
132 ſtores,
68 ſtore-houſes,
193 ſtables, fronting ſtreets and alleys.

otal 1049 buildings.

he Colonie of Water Vliet, or Northern Liberties, welling-houſes, and 23 ſtores.—Making a total 53 in the city and liberties. And computing 7 s to each dwelling-houſe, the city contains 4907 tants, and the liberties 2134. Total, 6041.

January 13.

ew Militia Bill is reported to the Houſe of Repreſes.

Prince of Wurtemburg the intended ſpouſe of the ſs Royal has arrived in England.

Monday the dwelling houſe of Elias Boudinot, f Newark (N. J.) caught fire and was entirely ed. The loſs ſuſtained cannot be eſtimated at an ten thouſand dollars; as the buildings were re, and had but a few months paſt been completed ſt neat and finiſhed ſtyle, and were a beautiful nt, in a very conſpicuous part of that village.

Friday laſt, the American Philoſophical Society Thomas Jefferſon their Preſident.

January 16.

Talleyrand Perigord, ci-devant Biſhop of Autun, who was baniſhed France by Robeſpierre, and ſome time ſince expelled England under the proviſions of the alien bill, is ſaid to be choſen by the Directory to manage, on their part, the negociations with Lord Malmeſbury.

Capt. Ruſſel of the ſchooner Commerce, arrived on Saturday from Genoa, ſaw the Spaniſh fleet in the Mediterranean, (and was ſpoke to by them) conſiſting of 33 ſail of the line. Inquiries were made of him reſpecting the Britiſh fleet. The above force muſt have been effected by a junction with the French fleet from Toulon, and, unleſs a ſimilar junction is effected between Admirals Jarvis and Mann, is conſiderably ſuperior to the Britiſh force in thoſe ſeas.

PROVIDENCE, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Oct. 5.

"Our Government has lately paſſed a Reſolution, permitting American Veſſels to bring India Goods to this Market, direct from any Port in the Eaſt-Indies, China excepted, on the ſame Footing in all Reſpects as Daniſh Ships.—We expect this Meaſure will give our Friends in America a good Opportunity of extending their India Trade."

NEWPORT, January 24.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Ship America, Capt. Henry Olney, in 22 Days from Charleſton. Capt. Olney informs that the Ship Three Friends, Captain Bradley, of Boſton, in coming over the Bar about Half an Hour before him, and juſt before Night, ſtruck, and from the tempeſtuous attack of the Weather he is apprehenſive the Veſſel and Crew muſt have been totally loſt.

On the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 34, he ſpoke the Ship Waſhington, from Marblehead bound to Charleſton, in 18 Fathom Water.

From Poole's (New London) Marine Liſt.

Capt. John Stanton, in the Ship Enterprize, was in St. Thomas's, on 13th December laſt, with 129 Slaves from Africa, all well; the Ship was in ſuch a Situation that ſhe was condemned.

The Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, in a Letter to Congreſs, Dec. 19 propoſes, in order to the Extinguiſhment of the Public Debt, a Syſtem of direct Taxation. The following is a Shedule of the Ratio of the firſt Aſſeſſment contemplated.

	Dollars.
To the State of Vermont,	28,000
To the State of New-Hampſhire,	56,000
To the State of Maſſachuſetts,	196,000
To the State of Rhode Iſland,	28,000
To the State of Connecticut,	98,000
To the State of New-York,	140,000
To the State of New-Jerſey,	70,000
To the State of Pennſylvania,	182 000
To the State of Delaware,	14 000
To the State of Maryland,	112 000
To the State of Virginia,	266 000
To the State of Kentucky,	42 000
To the State of North Carolina,	140 000
To the State of Tenneſſee,	14,000
To the State of South Carolina,	84 000
To the State of Georgia,	82 000
Total,	1,484,000
From which there being deducted for Abatements, erroneous Aſſeſſments and Charges of Collection, Fifteen per Cent. or	222,600
There will remain the eſtimated nett Proceeds of the propoſed Tax being	1,262,400

Concluſion of the Addreſs of the Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſle of France to the National Legiſlative Body.

"Citizen Legiſlators, all the tyrannies under which the French nation has ſighed, have diſappeared before the national will. The inhabitants of the iſle of France are zealous republicans, who calculate in the number of their richeſt enjoyments the ſacrifice of their perſonal intereſts; but they have the prudence to participate in the advantages of the revolution, by avoiding its diſtractions and furies. The happy ſituation of theſe Iſlands has placed it, in a great degree, in their power to enjoy this double advantage. Permit them to continue to ſcatter your benefits upon a claſs of men unjuſtly diſgraced.—In the name of humanity itſelf, indulge them in the mild pleaſure of re-eſtabliſhing here, thoſe rights which you have proclaimed; your wiſhes will be gratified, and you will be unable to refuſe your applauſe to our conduct, for blood will not be ſpilt, and the laws of the Republic will be executed. *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) J BARBE, *Preſident*

MARRIED] At Naſſau (New-Providence) Captain BENJAMIN LIGHTBOURN, to Miſs SUSSANNA ALMY, eldeſt Daughter of Captain Benjamin Almy, of this Town.

—On Wedneſday the 11th Inſt. at Friends' Meeting in Pine ſtreet, Philadelphia, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, to RACHEL SAUNDERS, Daughter of Joſeph Saunders, late of that City.

—In this Town, Capt. JOHN DUNWELL, of Providence, to Miſs SALLY CORNELL.

—Mr. JOHN TIFT, of Weſterly, to Miſs SALLY OMAN, Daughter of Mr. Henry Oman.

DIED] At St. Auguſtine, in November laſt, Mr. WILLIAM DOWNING, of this Town, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Cape-Francois, October laſt, FRANCIS RUSSELL BUGBEE, belonging near Hudſon, on board the Sloop Liberty, of New York, commanded by Peleg Hull.—— December 30, in Lat. 37:20, Long. 72:10, loſt overboard, from ſaid Sloop, JAMES JORDEN, of Philadelphia.

—At Savannah (Georgia) in December laſt, Mrs. ABIGAIL LILLIBRIDGE, Wife of Mr. John Lillibridge, of this Town, after a ſhort Illneſs.

—At Briſtol, on the 13th inſt. Mrs. JANE BOURKE, Widow of the late Capt. John Bourke, of this Town, in the 80th Year of her Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITFIELD, Widow, in the 77th Year of her Age.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

Mr. BARBER,

By inſerting the Aſſize of Bread, as directed by the Seleſtmen of Boſton, you will oblige one of your Townſmen.

	lb	*oz.*	*dwt.*
Fourpenny White Loaf,	0	14	13
Eightpenny Ditto Ditto,	1	13	10
Baſket of 3 Coppers Price,	0	7	7

☞ According to Law, ſuch Bread as is not well baked, muſt be ſeized.

Atteſt: WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

Mr. BARBER,

THE malignant ſcribbler in your paper of the 3d inſt. has induced me to make uſe of my pen in defence of an honeſt, induſtrious man, who lives by his own earnings; and would rather (I dare ſay) keep his hay in the chamber of an addition adjoining his houſe, where he has no occaſion to go with fire or light, at no time, to endanger himſelf or his neighbours, than to fall into the hands of ſuch "*A Citizen*:" For his performance demonſtrates, that he is void of mercy, by endeavouring to deſtroy his good name; in aſſerting that he has been frequently admoniſhed of the very great danger by his neighbours, and ſtill obſtinately perſiſts; the truth is, there was but one of his neighbours ever ſaid any thing to him about it; and when he was informed it was the only place he was in poſſeſſion of, where he could depoſite his hay, he appeared ſatisfied, nor wiſhed to put him to needleſs expence:—It is wiſhed, when we hear from this malapert perſon again, in your paper, he will give us his real name; for it is thought he has attacked a better man than himſelf. FAIR PLAY.

January 23.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 23.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Mary, Davis, Jamaica
Schooner Lucy, Slocum, Turks-Iſland
Brig Murfree, Gardner, Surinam
Sloop Providence, Arnold, Cape Francois

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Eagle, Earl, Charleſton
Brig Ruth, Wardwell, Cape Francois

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,
A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, VIZ.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Tyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceaſed, by Note, Book Account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, as the ſaid Notes and Accounts will otherwiſe be put in Suit, at the enſuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, Jan 23, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Moſt reſpectfully returns his Thanks to his old Cuſtomers in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt Favours, and wiſhes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the Houſe and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Siſſon,

Where he has for SALE,

Juſt Received from New-York, per the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

A large and Extenſive Aſſortment of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

Suitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon,

Which he is determined to ſell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality conſidered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogſhead,
Weſt India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spaniſh Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Caſk,
Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Caſſia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muſcovado Ditto, per Hogſhead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Caſk, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Buſhel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lamp-black, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-ſeed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the higheſt Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Thoſe who are unacquainted with Goods, will be ſerved from as good Terms

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 18.

MR. SWIFT, from the Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech relative to the promotion of agriculture, made a report recommending the institution of a society for that purpose, under the patronage of government, which might act as a common centre to all other societies of a similar kind throughout the United States. No public provision is contemplated, except for the salary of a secretary, and for stationery; but if the state of the treasury should make even this unadvisable, it is stated that it might be carried into effect without pecuniary aid. The report is accompanied by a plan, the principal articles of which are, that a society shall be established at the seat of government; that it shall comprehend the legislature of the United States, the judges, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney-general, and such other members as should choose to become members agreeably to the rules prescribed; that an annual meeting should be held at the seat of government, at which is to be chosen the President, secretary, &c. and a board, to consist of not more than thirty persons, which shall be called "a *Board of Agriculture*." That the society shall be a body corporate; that a report shall be made annually, &c. The report concluded with a resolution in these words, "Resolved, that a society for the promotion of agriculture ought to be established at the seat of government of the United States."

The report was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Thursday, January 19.

The bill making provision for the payment of M. Poirs, secretary and aid-de-camp of Major General La Fayette, was read the third time and passed.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Coit proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to.

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to inquire whether any, if any, what alterations ought to be made in the act providing for the mitigation of penalties incurred under the revenue laws, in certain cases, and to report by bill or otherwise."

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the subject of providing further revenue, when Mr. W. Smith took a view of the situation of the finances of this country, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the subject of direct taxation, and shewed the necessity of some effectual provision to meet the exigencies of government. This provision he supposed must be a direct tax.

Messrs. Coit, Harper, Swanwick, Gilbert, Christie, S. Smith, Nicholas, Dayton, and Williams offered observations on the subject. The committee had leave to sit again.

Mr. Coit said he wished to lay a resolution upon the table, somewhat connected with the subject which had just been discussed. It was a resolution requiring the committee of commerce and manufactures to prepare and report a bill on the subject of direct taxation on land and slaves, the abstract principle of which had only been under discussion.

The resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 19.

The following communication was received from the President of the United States; together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after some debate on the propriety of the measure, were ordered to be printed, without being read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives,

At the opening of the present session of Congress, I mentioned that some circumstances of an unwelcome nature, had lately occurred, in relation to France; that our trade had suffered, and was suffering extensive injuries, in the West-Indies, from the cruisers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its Minister here, which indicated danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and that were in other respects far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject—This communication I now make;——

The complaints of the French Minister, embraced most of the transactions of our government, in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which therefore it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French Minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney, in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his mission was to make to that government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifesting our good faith might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic, which has been my constant solicitude to preserve. A government which required only the knowledge of the *truth* to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, January 19, 1797.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on the subject of future Revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long, but somewhat irregular debate took place, in the course of which two or three different amendments were proposed and negatived. At length the question on the resolution for laying a tax on land was put and carried by a considerable majority; there being 56 in favour of it, and 54 in favour of that for laying a tax on slaves.—The Committee rose, reported the resolution, and obtained leave to sit again. The House resumed, and a motion was made to take up the resolutions, but it was negatived 47 to 37.

BONN, November 2.

WE learn from Weissenthurn, under the 31st ult. that General Championet repaired the preceding evening to the island facing Newwied, and celebrated there a fete on account of the victory obtained by the French troops in the Hundsruck.

PARIS, November 11.

Yesterday six carriages with Pictures from Italy arrived in Paris, without being the least damaged on the road.

A treaty of peace has just been concluded by the Directory with the Duke of Parma.

The news of the death of Collot d'Herbois, and his colleague Billaud Varrennes is false.

The Dutch Convention has empowered citizens Leveston and Patteur, members of the Convention, now on mission here, to assist, in conjunction with citizen Mayer, the Dutch Plenipotentiary, at the conferences for peace, which are about to be opened in this city.

LONDON, November 17.

NOTE.

Delivered to the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, by Lord Malmesbury, Envoy of the British Cabinet.

"The undersigned has not failed to transmit to his Court, the answer of the Executive Directory, to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a negociation of peace.

"With respect to the injurious and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government professes to desire, the King has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negociation will, no doubt, evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side; and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shewn, to further the work of peace.

"The undersigned proceeds, therefore, to the first object of discussion, set forth in the answer of the Executive Directory, viz. that of a separate negociation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorized to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the usual form, fully authorise him to negociate and conclude a peace; but they prescribe neither the form or mode, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, confine himself to the instructions received from his Court; and he has consequently not failed to inform the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, in their very first conference, that the King, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal, tending to separate the interests of his Majesty from those of his Allies.

"A negociation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers, who make a common cause with the King in this present war, is therefore the only one which can take place.——In the course of such a negociation, the intervention, or at least the participation of these powers, will, no doubt, become absolutely necessary; and his Majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat, on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty the Emperor and King gave the French government so striking a proof, at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

"But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the King's allies, before Great-Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cause, it appears, a very useless delay. A course widely differently has been pursued by the two powers, on all former occasions of the same nature; and his Majesty is of opinion, that the best pledge, which at this moment they can give to all Europe, of their mutual desire to put a period as soon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle without delay a basis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the best manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

"It was with this view, that the undersigned had it in command to propose, at the very commencement of this negociation, a principle, which, his Majesty's generosity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz. to indemnify France, by proportionate restitutions for such arrangements as she will consent to, in order to satisfy the just claims of the allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner either on the application of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may desire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end. The undersigned, is therefore, ordered to resume this subject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to shorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties raised by the Directory with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorized to add to this demand the express declaration, that whilst his Majesty shall acquaint his august allies with all his successive steps relative to the object of this present negociation, and to fix towards those Sovereigns in the most efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the same time neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negociation, by all such means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress and enforce its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favourable to his wish, for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent, and honorable conditions.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

To the above note, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Delacroix, returned the following answer—

Answer of the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the Note of Lord Malmesbury.

"The undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as speedily as possible, and nominatively the subjects of reciprocal compensations which you have to propose.

"He is decidedly charged to ask of you what are the dispositions to treat on a just and equitable basis of which his Majesty the Emperor and the King furnished so conspicuous a proof at the commencement of the present campaign? The Executive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the Emperor and King, by whom the armistice was broken.

(Signed) "CH. DELACROIX."

Paris, 22nd Brumaire.

It is with extreme concern we state the existence of a spirit of insurrection in various parts of Ireland, where instigated, doubtless by the emissaries of the French, the deluded people have been induced to take up arms, and to commit acts of open rebellion, for the express and avowed purpose of subverting the established constitution of the country.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the playhouse has been shut up, and a large force under Lord Carhampton, is under orders for that neighbourhood.

SAVANNAH, December 16.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the late fires, we have the satisfaction to inform, that all the Stores, Warehouses, &c. under the Bluff, were preserved. Much praise is due to the Masters and Seamen of the vessels lying in the harbour, who voluntarily turned out to the assistance of our unfortunate City, and who, to their honor, distinguished themselves on this unhappy occasion.

We are no less pleased in adding, that our Commerce and country Trade, are still preserved—Building goes on rapidly—almost all the lots on the bay are already taken up, and we may expect, at the end of two or three months, to see nearly, if not all, that important City rebuilt.

On Wednesday, we were happy to see a considerable fall of rain, which if general, will hasten Lumber and other products of our extensive State to market.

CHARLESTON, December 19.

On Saturday afternoon the ship Winyaw, Capt. Richards, arrived in this port from London, last from Cowes, which she left on the 17th of October. As the ship passed Fort Johnson, Capt. Kalteisen, the Commandant, saluted the Major with 15 guns; a detachment of the battalion of artillery paid him the same compliment from Fort Mechanic; the ships in harbour displayed their colours, and as the ship passed the wharves, she was cheered with loud huzzas; at five o'clock in the evening the Major landed from the Custom-House barge, at Blake's wharf, where he was met by a large concourse of citizens, who with repeated shouts welcomed back to his native land their highly respectable and beloved fellow-citizen.

BALTIMORE, January 21.

In consequence of a notice given, a meeting of the merchants and masters of vessels was held yesterday at Mr. Stewart's tavern, Fell's Point, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of attempting to cut a passage through the ice down the river, when Captain Cunningham and Captain Miller (both masters of vessels from New-England, and whose vessels are lying one at Annapolis, and the other at North-Point) undertook the job, and engaged to cut a passage wide enough for a vessel in this port, and as far down as necessary, in 6 days; for which they are to receive two thousand dollars —— They have entered in a written engagement with the respectable merchants in this city, and deposited one hundred dollars in the hands of Mr. Stewart, which is to be forfeited if the job is not completed in the above space of time, and they will require nothing for their trouble. They will commence the work this morning.

An excellent opportunity this for labourers, whom the present extreme cold weather has deprived of employment by locking up the navigation; a great number will be wanted, and generous wages will be given.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Last evening arrived here by land from Cape-May, Mr. M'Kim of Baltimore, who having been robbed of his property by the French at Cape Francois, where his vessel was carried in, being taken on her passage from a French port to another. By him we learn, that on the 25th of December, a cutter arrived at the Cape in 15 days from France.

He also mentions that the coast of St. Domingo swarms with privateers, from one gun upwards, who take and send in every American they can lay hands on, under various pretences.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated

January 12.

"In answer to your inquiry relative to insurance, I have to inform you, that in consequence of the unfavourable aspect of trade, the offices have, for the present, declined business."

A correspondent was very glad to hear Mr. Gallatin say, in the Federal House of Representatives, in the debate yesterday, that he entertained no apprehensions that this country would be involved in a war. Information from such a quarter is *precious*, and doubtless may be *relied on*. The same gentleman was in favour of reducing the military and naval establishments.

If a war was to be apprehended with any European power, the patriotism of this gentleman would doubtless lead him to wish for an augmentation of both.

Extract of a letter from an American residing at

Havannah, dated the 24th December, 1796.

"The Revenge French privateer has sent in here two American vessels, one of them a brig laden with rice from Charleston for Jamaica.

"Don Juan Procopio de Bassecourt Conte de Santa Clara, is arrived in quality of Governor of this Island; he was formerly Governor of Barcelona: his powers are founded on the best principles, and it is expected from that he will act friendly to the Americans."

NEW-YORK, January 20.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, a respectable number of gentlemen attended agreeable to invitation, at the City Hospital. Several operations of Dr. E. Perkins by means of his invented Metallic Points, were performed with surprizing and satisfactory success, on different patients labouring under various diseases.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Wednesday last, says it is said Mr. Madison is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France, and is soon to depart."

January 23

It is reported that three English frigates are arrived in the Chesapeak.

The Philadelphia papers make no mention of the appointment of an Envoy to France; it may therefore be doubted.

The House of Representatives have sent a message to the Attorney General, requesting a copy of his opinion relative to the claim of Georgia to certain lands west of that State.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.

farmers begin to carry their produce to town in rable quantities. But as few purchasers offer, ore the greater part of their grain. Wheat has ld here last week for 10s. and we are informed on able authority, that it sold in New York, for 8 and That market is said to be glutted with wheat and om the southern States.

SALEM, January 20.

he schooner Riven, Capt. Ambrose Martin, which d at Marblehead on Monday evening last, in 38 om St. Eustatia, we have the following intelligence: 4 th of December, 3 Ships of the Line, and 1 Fri- nder British colours, came down Statia Road, and enced an attack upon the town, and the Medee Frigate and a Sloop of War, and after firing two (in which time they were well answered from the nd the two French ships) they returned, without the least damage to the town or the French Ships, lodging about 60 shot in the empty stores. But r progress, they committed an action, which will recorded an eternal disgrace on their naval history— Benjamin Diamond, in a sloop belonging to Salem, ty morning carried in by a French privateer, being to Antigua from Charleston, then lying in the was wantonly run down by one of the British of War; and his Mate, one sailor, and a black white boy were drowned, and the vessel and cargo ly lost. Another ship endeavoured to run down Martin's schooner. The Mate only was on (the crew having all died) and perceiving their tion, endeavoured to cut the cable, but not able to effect this, he loosened it, and the ner fell off, the ship just passing her. One of the , as she passed, through a hole of wood at the e from the forecastle—and an Officer, looking over arter, ordered the "*Damn Yankee Rascal to haul s bis colours*"—which was immediately complied . But not content with this, veering his ship, he d a broadside into the schooner—and there were 19 shot es in her main sail, 4 shot in the main mast, two of ich remain there, and a 32lb. shot passed thro' the ooner's quarter, and lodged in the lower hole in a bar- of sweet oil—which shot Capt. Martin has preserved brought home, as a lasting memorial of the AMITY Great Britain to this Country. N B—Capt. Mar- 's schooner is exactly "seventy tons" burthen.

Capt. Diamond, finding his vessel lost, endeavoured at hazard of his life, to preserve his crew—he hired two egroes and a boat to go off and take up his men— but the Negroes finding the shot flew so thick, fused to go off, and neither threats or persuasion ould make them go. Capt. Diamond then went board a Danish brig, where he was most brutally eated, and threatened to be thrown overboard. While board the Danish brig, Capt. Diamond saw one of his en at mast head, waving his handkerchief for assistance— ot alas! he could not relieve him, and he with three of companions, perished, victims to British insolence and ickedness.

Capt. Diamond has entered his protest against this un- arrantable proceeding.

Capt. Martin supplied Capt. Diamond (who has thus the ruffian hand of violence been deprived of his all) ith money, and offered him a passage in his vessel—as Capt. Story, of Marblehead,—with whom he took pas- ge for Philadelphia. He was also supplied with cloath- ng, board, &c. by a gentleman of St. Eustatia. Previ- ously he had applied to the American Consul, who refused to give him any assistance whatever.

NEWPORT, January 31.

The Ship William Henry, Carson, in 54 Days from Cadiz, was wrecked on the South Side of Long-Island, on the 29th Dec. The Vessel and Cargo, excepting 55 Casks of Wine, are lost. She was owned by Mr. Samuel Smith, of Boston; and was valued at 30,000 Dols. 2000 only of which were insured.

A Letter from Cape Francois, to a House in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 20, says, "A Duty is laid (they say by Orders from France) on the Importation of Goods imported in American Bottoms, which is high on every Thing except Beef, Pork and Flour; these are free. As the Duty on dry Goods is ascertained by Weight, it is extremely unequal; on the finest Linen 1 Dollar per Piece, on Russia Sheeting 2½ Dollars per Piece, both being 105 lb. p. 100 lb. All Kinds of Provisions are high and in Demand, but cannot be brought without falling into the Hands of Administration."

It is stated, in an Albany Paper, that Attempts have been made to set Fire to Albany, Schenectady, and Waterford.

A slight Shock of an Earthquake was felt, a few Days ago, at Newbury-Port.

The Director of the Mint of the United States, after an ample and ingenious Report on that Institution, gives the following Denomination and Value of Coins, issued therefrom since its Establishment, to Nov 24 1796, viz

GOLD—8 825 Eagles, 12 106 Half-Eagles, 66 Quarter Eagles: Value 149,415 Dollars.

SILVER—272,941 Dollars, 323,144 Half-Dollars, 5,894 Quarter-Dollars, 22 135 Dimes, 96 646 Half-Dimes: Value 443,032 Dollars, 30 Cents

COPPER—2,040 733 Cents: Value 21,697 Dollars, 30 Cents.

There has been deposited in the Mint (for coinage) from the Commencement of the Establishment to Nov. 24, 1796—10,670 Ounces, 10 Penny-weights and 10 Grains of Gold Bullion, gross Weight; being 9,839 Ounces and 14 Grains, Standard Weight—and of Silver Bullion, 416 892 Ounces and 18 Penny weights, gross Weight; being 402,502 Ounces and 16 Penny-weights, Standard Weight.

DIED.]—At Bristol, Mr. WILLIAM FALES, Merchant; and Mrs. RUTH BOURN, Consort of Mr. Aaron Bourn.

Mr. BARBER,

PLEASE to inform the Friend, that was so kind as to give us the Assize of Bread from Boston, that the Failure of Business in general is so great at Newport, that there is not Business for more than Two or Three Bakers, and there is Seven to divide it, taking in Brother Prince, who the Abolition Society says, is equally entitled to the Blessings of Heaven and Earth. Z.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Juno, Clarke,	George-Town
Sloop Lucy, Coggeshall,	Wilmington
Brig Julia, Austin,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow Whim, Read,	St. Thomas's
Snow Dove, Gladding,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Woodward,	Grenades
—— Esther, Pettis,	West Indies
Brig Polly, Brown,	St. Croix
Sloop Alice, Luce,	Newbedford

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Session, A. D. 1796.

WHEREAS the Urgency of the public Business hath rendered it impracticable, at the present Session, to hear the private Petitions:

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That this Assembly will, on the Third Day of next Session, take up the Petitions, and pursue the Docket until the whole be finished.

And to the End that the Parties may have Notice of this Act, and be prepared to attend with their Witnesses, *It is Ordered*, That a Copy of it be inserted in all the Newspapers in the State. A true Copy:

Witness,

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

To be Sold, at AUCTION,

To-Morrow, at Ten o'Clock,

At the AUCTION-ROOM, in Newport,

6 Pieces of common Cloths——3 Pieces of superfine Do.—10 Pieces Linen—4 Pieces Cassimere—40 Dozen Handkerchiefs—6 Pieces Bandannoes—6 Pieces Calimancoes—12 Pieces Calico—10 Pieces Checks—15 Pieces Moreens—12 Pieces Tammies—6 Pieces Shalloons—12 Dozen Spoons—6 Dozen Razors—stock and Chest-Locks.

And sundry other Articles.

Conditions and Time of Sale.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—ALSO, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport January 30, 1797.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames Street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.——Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window-Glass, Soap Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO LET,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.

Also an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a small Pond therein of good Water, seldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North End of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, January 30 1797.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of BENONI PECKHAM, late of Newport, Barber, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

HENRY PECKHAM,
EDWARD THURSTON,

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY PECKHAM, Administratrix.

Newport January 7, 1797

ANY Person who wishes to let Part of a convenient House, pleasantly situated, for a small Family, to be entered upon next Spring, may hear of a Tenant, by inquiring of the Printer.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selsia Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon; and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Heard's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Judah and *Levy*

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt Candles,

And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swann's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head Tobacco.

Newport January 30 1797.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his EVENING SCHOOL, to an elegant Chamber, a few Doors East of the Red-Market, between John Gardner, Esq'rs, and the Main street,—Where he continues to teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen the Rules and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC.

Former Experience encourages him to hope, that a generous Public will again Honour him with their Commands.

JOSEPH DYRE.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads excellent 2d Proof St. Croix and Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or smaller Quantity,

A few Barrels, first Quality, Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,

A few Hogsheads, good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A few Barrels excellent COFFEE, by the Barrel or Dozen,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Dozen Pounds,

RICE, by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,

FLOUR, by the Barrel,

HYSON TEA, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, calculated for BRIGS and SLOOPS, and which may be launched as soon as the Season will permit.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.——Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Elizabeth Miller

Most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has lately received from Boston, an extensive Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar,	WINES,	Bohea Tea, Cassia, Nutmegs, fresh & good, Powdered Sugar, Muscovado Ditto, Coffee,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Holland Geneva,		Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2. Pepper—Pimento,
Playing Cards, American and English, Capers, Mace, and Cloves,		FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity, Ginger, Florence Oil,
Hyson Tea, of an excellent Quality, Cuchong Ditto, very good,		Lisbon Corks, by the Groce,

With many other Articles, unnecessary to mention.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.——For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

[The very admirable painting of the following Romance, does much credit to the talents of its juvenile author. It is extracted from "THE MONK," a novel of such wild and captivating character, as to give us the promise of great things indeed from the same pen.]

ALONZO THE BRAVE AND FAIR IMOGINE.

A ROMANCE.

A WARRIOR so bold, and a Virgin so bright,
Conversed as they sat on the green;
They gazed on each other with tender delight!
Alonzo the Brave was the name of the knight,
The maid's was the Fair Imogine.

"And, oh!" said the youth, "since to morrow I go
To fight in a far distant land,
Your tears for my absence soon leaving to flow,
Some other will court you, and you will bestow
On a wealthier suitor your hand!"

"Oh hush these suspicions," fair Imogine said,
"Offensive to love and to me!
For, if you be living, or if you be dead,
I swear by the Virgin, that none, in your stead,
Shall husband of Imogine be.

If e'er I, by lust or by wealth led aside,
Forget my Alonzo the brave,
God grant, that, to punish my falsehood and pride,
Your ghost at my marriage may sit by my side;
May tax me with perjury, claim me as bride,
And bear me away to the grave!"

To Palestine hasten'd the hero so bold;
His love she lamented him sore:
But, scarce had a twelve month elaps'd when behold,
A Baron, all cover'd with jewels and gold,
Arriv'd at fair Imogine's door!

His treasure, his presents, his spacious domain
Soon made her untrue to her vows:
He dazzled her eyes, he bewilder'd her brain;
He caught her all actions, to light and to vain,
And carried her home as his spouse!

And now had the marriage been blest by the priest;
The revelry now was begun;
The tables they groan'd with the weight of the feast:
Nor yet had the laughter and merriment ceas'd,
When the bell at the castle toll'd—One!

Then wild with amazement, fair Imogine found,
That a stranger was placed by her side:
His air was terrific: he uttered no sound;
He spoke not, he mov'd not, he look'd not around—
But earnestly gaz'd on the bride!

His vizor was clos'd, and gigantic his height;
His armour was sable to view:
All pleasure and laughter were hush'd at his sight;
The dogs as they ey'd him, drew back in affright;
The lights in the chamber burn'd blue!

His presence all bosoms appear'd to dismay;
The guests sat in silence and fear;
At length spoke the bride, while she trembled, "I pray,
Sir Knight, that your helmet aside you would lay
And deign to partake of our cheer!"

The lady is silent, the stranger complies;
His vizor he slowly unclos'd;
Oh, God what a sight met fair Imogine's eyes,
What words can express her dismay and surprize,
When a skeleton's head was expos'd!

All present then utter'd a terrible shout;
All turn'd with disgust from the scene;
The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out,
And sported his eyes and his temples about,
While the spectre address'd Imogine:

"Behold me, thou false one; behold me; he cried;
God grant, that to punish thy falsehood and pride,
My ghost at thy marriage should sit by thy side,
Should tax thee with perjury, claim thee as bride—
And bear thee away to the grave!"

Thus saying, his arms round the lady he wound,
While loudly she shriek'd in dismay;
Then sunk with his prey through the wide yawning ground!
Nor ever again was fair Imogine found,
Or the spectre who bore her away.

Not long liv'd the Baron; and none since that time
To inhabit the castle presume;
For Chronicles tell, that, by order sublime,
There Imogine suffers the pain of her crime,
And mourns her deplorable doom.

At midnight four times in each year, does her sprite,
When mortals in slumber are bound,
Array'd in her bridal apparel of white,
Appear in the hall with the skeleton Knight,
And shriek as he whirls her around!

While they drink out of sculls newly tore from the grave,
Dancing round them the spectres are seen:
Their liquor is blood, and this horrible stave,
They howl—"To the health of Alonzo the brave,
And his consort, the false Imogine!"

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruffia HEMP,
Ruffia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.
Inquire of JOHN CANOON.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruffia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Fresh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to
GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Nov 21, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HARWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.
—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, January 16 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Brick Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.
Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, before purchasers, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. R[illegible] Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Hhd or Half Barrel,
A few Casks of excellent Molasses, for Distilling,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Quarter-Cask,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, Wholesale and Retail—cream colour'd,
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.
3 Casks of Carolina Indigo, of the first Quality.

He has also at the same Place,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, [illegible]
St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Island Rum—the best London Porter—Molasses—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Castile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves, Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, By [illegible]

Godfrey Wenwood

Superfine and Common Flour by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Ren[illegible]

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORD, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS & CHANNING, in Thames Street, and has just received and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.
Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—will attend, on said Business at the House of Francis Hazard, of said South-Kingston, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Term, or they will be precluded by Law.
SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment, to
FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.

South-Kingston, Jan 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's situate East on Thames-Street, South on the Way from Thames-Street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.